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Neatly.

Cheap,

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Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

## THE GREAT LONE LAND.

I wandered alone and afar

On the plains of the north, and my eye

Was caught by the blaze of a star

That shone through the misty air.

The coldness of death was below,

The stillness of death in the air.

Save that over the wild waste of snow,

The wolf poured his howl of despair.

And I stood there, and I stood there,

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## Silence on Trip.

The latest wonder of the world has

been discovered in the Yellowstone

Park, by a person named James Carroll,

who is said to be a reputable citizen of

Helena, Montana. Carroll says that he

was in a deep gorge. Around him was

a scene of grandeur, towering cliffs and

verdant vegetation. He sat down to

wait for his friends, who were to follow

him into the gorge. Everything was

quiet. The stillness was oppressive.

He determined to break the silence, but

he soon found that he could not make

even a crack in it. He called on his

friends. He called again, and nearly

shouted the top of his head off, but he

could not hear the sound of his own

voice. A panther was passing. Carroll

seized his rifle, and fired at the animal.

Smoke came out of the rifle, and the

panther crawled away wounded and

bleeding, but no report came from the

rifle, no sound reached Carroll's ears.

If Carroll's statement was not substantiated

by the evidence of others, we would

believe that he was suffering from

a temporary deafness, or whiskey,

or that he had cotton in his ears, but

that hypothesis would not work, for his

friends followed him into the gorge, and

there they all stood and became red in

the face, and got sore throats, in their

efforts to have vocal communication

with each other. But not a sound could

they hear. The place was so packed

full of silence that they could not hear a

pin drop, and they had to use signs and

the deaf and dumb alphabet to express

their astonishment. They explain that

some peculiarity in the atmosphere

there makes it a non-conductor of sound.

If this is true, and we have no reason to

doubt the statement of Carroll and his

companions, a long-felt want will be

supplied. Companies will be chartered

to can this valuable atmosphere, or to

see it off in lengths, pack it in saw-dust

and ship it to the busy haunts of men

in the East. In families where there is a

baby, a barrel of it can be kept in the

corner of the bed room. By turning the

fanest the wall of the infant will be

heard no more. Think of the soothing

effect of a keg of it turned loose in a

ward meeting! A person might squirt

a syringe full of Yellowstone Park at-

mosphere on an organ-grinder, and all

his scolding strains in a moment would

be but a "melancholy condensed to air,"

or some bold man might go to, say,

Baltimore's church, with can of silence,

and a patent can-opener in his pocket,

and the result would be that the sermon

of the eloquent parsonage would be a

voiceless pantomime. We have ordered

a keg of it for our use, and it makes us

smile to think of the embarrassment

that will clothe, as with a garment, the

first man who comes into the office to

read us "a little thing he dashed off last

night," and finds himself surrounded by

the silence of the tomb as he claws

around in search of his voice.

The Chestnut.

A fine, stately tree is the chestnut,

long-lived; but its wood, unless it is cut in

young, is far inferior to that of the oak.

Before it has reached 40 or 50 years its

timber is exceedingly sound, but after that

period its heart becomes deceitful and

brittle. "When it is let to stand beyond its

full growth," says a writer on trees, "it

is the worst of all timbers, being apt to

## A Tramp's Fortune.

Hereafter the thoughtful-minded citizen,

in view of a recent occurrence, will give

heed and ear to the merry, merry tramp

who accosts him with the old story of

"Just a little assistance until I hear from

home, where I have considerable money

due me." Some such yarn as this always

accompanied the frequent demands a tramp

named John Whalen made upon District

Attorney-elect J. D. Sullivan, of San

Francisco. Whalen generally

"rambled" for two or three times a week

both consistent and persistent in his story,

which was this: He claimed to have a

small fortune awaiting him in England,

which could be secured by any one know-

ing how to legally claim it for him. The

tramp's story was so full of earnestness

that Mr. Sullivan at last concluded that

it was worth the time and postage of one

letter to England. This he wrote, and

while he waited an answer from Whalen

he made the tale common to city tramps—

he was arrested as a vagrant. A letter was

received by Mr. Sullivan containing the

surprising information that the described

Whalen was entitled to \$25,000, or, in the

denomination Mr. Sullivan is accustomed

to include in his own accounts, \$25,000.

This, of course, pleased Tramp Whalen

in the heart of a citizen whose whereabouts

it was desirable to learn. The letter con-

tained an earnest request that Mr. Sullivan

should forward his peculiar letter to Eng-

land at once. The attorney set about

hunting up the peripatetic Whalen and

was not much surprised to learn that he

was in the gloomy shades of the Central

Police Station, awaiting sentence as a

"vag." The plot worked admirably. Just

as the attorney, as he would in a play,

was preparing to rush to his distressed

client, with the \$25,000 information, enter











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VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2392.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

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## THE BELLS OF SAN BLAS.

Oh! bring us back once more

The vanished days of yore,

Bring back the fervid zeal,

The hearts of fire and steel

The hands that believe and build.

Then from our tower again

We will send our land and main

Our voices of command,

Like excited kings who return

To their thrones, and the people learn

That the Priest is lord of the land!

O, bells of San Blas, in vain

Ye call back the Past again!

The Past is dead to your prayer;

Out of the shadows of night

The world rolls into light.

It is day break everywhere!

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"Isn't it lovely?" Nettie Long asked,

As she held up a trailing, bronze-hued

Satin dress for her husband's admira-

tion one morning, three days before

the coming of the New Year.

"Very lovely," the man answered, in

a tone less enthusiastic than Nettie's

had been.

"You ain't glad a bit," the girl said

pettishly.

"I am very glad, Nettie," he replied

quietly, with a voice which still had a

suspicion of weariness in it.

"It is lovely," she replied, "and I

only want one thing to make my toilet

for New Year's day complete.

"I have the sweetest crimson roses

for my throat and belt, and all I need

is a duchesse lace barbe."

"I saw a beauty to-day at Macintosh's

for twenty-five dollars."

"I am afraid you will have to do with-

out it, dear."

"I have exhausted my last month's

salary."

"I cannot give you the money."

"Never mind, Walter; draw your

next month's salary to-day, and give

me my allowance and I will get the

barbe with that, and have the meat and

groceries charged for two or three

weeks."

"I would not mind drawing my salary

a few days before it is due, though you

know I do not like to do so, but I could

never consent to your running in debt

to purchase an article you do not need;

and the coal bill I promised on the

second of January will take all the

surplus funds I might otherwise spare

you."

"But I do need it, Walter."

"One would think you would like

your wife to look her prettiest on New

Year's Day."

"Let the coal-dealer wait another

month," she said coaxingly.

"I am sorry you have so little prin-

ciple."

"I cannot be dishonest even to gratify

you."

"Really you must do without it," he

replied.

"I cannot see how making one's coal-

dealer wait a few weeks is dishonest,

but even if it were, it is no worse than

meanness and stinginess!"

"Nettie, take care!" he interrupted;

"you rouse the demon in me."

"You know I give you all I have."

"We are spending every dollar of

our income as fast as we receive it,

when, now in our youth, we ought to

be self-denying and economical, and save

## Magnetic Dreams.

Many eccentric philosophers have

been disposed to think that there is

something to be said for the popular

faith in ghosts; and among these philo-

sophers perhaps the foremost place is

due to Schopenhauer, who took such

high rank among the original thinkers

of his age that he earned the right to be

heard about any matter regarding which

he chose to express decided opinions.

As a rule, he was by no means easily

duped; but when he approached the sub-

ject of "visions" he seemed almost to

lose the faculty of testing evidence.

Hardly any story relating to the border-

land between the natural and superna-

l, whether recorded by ancient or

modern writers, was condemned by him

as extravagant; and in one of his essays

he rebuked Englishmen (whom in other

respects he considered to be far ahead

of Germans and Frenchmen) for their

superstition as to the mysterious affinities

and capacities of the human mind.

Curiously enough, he attributes our

backwardness in this department of

philosophical inquiry to the malign in-

fluence of the clergy of the National

Church, who, he thought, denounced

animal magnetism and all other "isms

of a similar tendency, because they per-

ceived the perils to which these sciences

would expose their superstitious reli-

gious beliefs."

One of the fundamental doctrines of

Schopenhauer's philosophy is that the

world as we know it has not an indepen-

dent existence. Like Berkeley, he held

that it is merely an "appearance." The

only reality, he maintained, is

"the thing in itself"; and "the thing in

itself" he identified with the will. In

ordinary circumstances we know the

will only as it manifests itself under the

forms of space, time, and causality; but

he contended that there are states of the

brain in which we penetrate behind these

forms, and come into contact with the

will as it is in its own nature. At

such times we escape from the system

of intellectual illusions which it is the

business of science to investigate; we

are in the realm of absolute truth, which

constitutes the proper domain of philo-

sophy. Even members of the Society

for Psychical Research are not likely to

take up higher ground than this, and

they will certainly not surpass Schopen-

hauer in the confidence with which he

draws conclusions from his ultimate prin-

ciples. The states of the brain which

lead to such surprising results occur

when we are in "a magnetic sleep," and

a magnetic sleep may be produced when

we are asleep in the ordinary way. It

does not follow that if we fall into a

magnetic sleep we shall have magnetic

dreams; and if we do dream magneti-

cally, it does not follow that we shall re-

member what we have dreamed. A mag-

netic sleep is far deeper than an ordi-

nary sleep, and in the slow process

of awakening from it we may forget the

spectacle which it has enabled us to

see. Sometimes, however, the impres-

sion which the vision has produced on

our feeling remains; and on these occa-

sions, if the vision has been one of

coming disaster (as it commonly is in

the worst of possible worlds, according

to Schopenhauer), we have what is called

a presentiment of evil and one presen-

## A Long Disappearance.

Twenty-seven years ago Watson S.

Worstall, a lad of 17 years, mysteriously

disappeared from his home in Buckman-

ville, Bucks county, Pa. Every effort

was made to discover what had befallen

him. After the lapse of more than a

quarter of a century every expectation

of solving the mystery had been given

up, and the old father, having almost

reached four-score-and-ten years, had

abandoned a long-cherished hope of

seeing "his boy" again. On Thanks-

giving day, just before the big turkey

had been brought on the table in Lewis

Worstall's house, at Buckmanville, a

man with heavy whiskers, looking to

be over 40 years of age, with broad

shoulders and a hearty manner, walked

into the sitting-room where old Hugh

Worstall sat by the blazing log, and

looked curiously first at the old man

and then at a tall man who stood on

the other side of the room—Lewis

Worstall. "My!" exclaimed Mrs.

Worstall, "I thought it was Warner!"

referring to her husband's brother, who

lives at Doylestown.

"No," said the stranger quietly, "it

is Warner's brother, Watson."

It was indeed true. After twenty-

seven years the missing brother had

come back to his native place. He had

lived for many years within a

day's ride of his old home, but did not

know until he came to Buckmanville

whether his father or any of his broth-

ers were alive. During all the search

for him, and the excitement consequent

upon the mystery which surrounded

him, he was living quietly ten miles

from Buckmanville.

Watson had been a good-natured,

rollicking lad, full of fun and pranks

and fond of freedom, and objected to

learning a trade, as his father had

determined he should. He made up



We understand the report is being very industriously circulated that the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and beverages in this county, permits Druggists to sell them. In order to correct this error, we publish below the 5th section of the bill. We may republish the whole bill next week.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that after the expiration of said thirty days, notice it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors, or any brand of liquors or medicines with sufficient alcohol or spirituous liquors therein to make a man drunk, within the county of Calhoun.

## LETTER FROM MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 13, 1883.

The Governor sent into the Senate the Nominations for Railroad Commissioners. For President of the commission he sent in the names of W. L. Bragg of Montgomery, N. Duncan of Talladega, and John Snodgrass of Jackson county. Mr. Bragg was elected on the first ballot in caucus and was afterward elected in executive session. For Associate Commissioners the Gov. sent in the names of James Crook of Calhoun, C. P. Ball of Montgomery, C. C. Langdon of Mobile, Bret Randolph of Blount, R. H. Shorter of Barbour and T. C. Clarke of Greene. Mr. Crook was elected on the first ballot; in caucus, Ball and Shorter receiving an equal number of votes. On the second ballot Ball was chosen, and both Crook and Ball were afterward elected in executive session of the Senate. Thus the Senate has put the seal of approval on the work of the old commission. Your readers will remember that I have predicted this result more than once. Nothing was or could be urged why the old Commission should not be re-elected in a body except on the ground of locality—and the Senate did not regard this as sufficient reason why a change should be made.

But nine working days remain to the Senate including this day (Tuesday). It is very apparent that much important legislation will go over for lack of time. Over twelve hundred bills have been introduced in both Houses, and three-fourths of these will doubtless be lost. The Senate has been at work today and yesterday in both morning and evening session. The House has been holding two sessions daily for some time. The Senate to-day has been at work on the bill to regulate the hiring and treatment of State and county convicts. It will be accepted substantially as it came from the House back to the Senate. I think the bill will go far to cure the evils complained of in our convict system. There is a printed bill now on the desk of Senators to prevent speculation in futures, which, if it becomes a law, break up the dealing in futures in this State. It is one of many bills suggested by the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent. Speaking of Vincent, it is said he has been seen in San Antonio, Texas. If so he was doubtless on his way to Mexico. His capture seems as far off as ever, but it is hardly possible that he can escape long. Five thousand dollars will go far toward securing his capture. Mr. Smith, his successor in office, is said to be a first rate man. He is a member of the House of Representatives from Dallas county, and has not abandoned his seat on account of his appointment. He is a merchant and planter.

Mr. Morgan, of Etowah, succeeded in getting a bill through the House, in the shape of an amendment to a bill designed to apply to Tallapoosa county, which repeals the prohibition law of that county, followed by another bill to provide for an election on the subject. Very strong protests are pouring into the Senate against the passage of the bill, and asking the Senate to let things remain in Etowah as they are, and my present impression is that the Senate will not pass Mr. Morgan's measure. The House has been all evening to day on the bill to make it a misdemeanor to sell for money, goods, advances, &c., on false promise. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate. The bill for the relief of the wronged counties has passed both Houses. After the robbery of the Treasury the friends of the original bill gave up all hope of getting any money from that source for the purpose of compromise and the bill as it passed allowed the counties affected by the bill to retain their taxes for a term of years, and afterward to settle their indebtedness, and afterward pay the tax money thus returned into the State Treasury in installments. It was probably the only plan by which the counties could be redeemed from their embarrassments, but still I did not vote for the bill. The bill allowing the sale of school property in Cross Plains to be sold for reimbursement in other schools property passed the Senate to-day and is now in the House. The bill to provide a license tax for the town of Anniston has passed the House and is now in the Senate. The bill to incorporate the Coosa Mining Co. has passed the House and is now in the Senate. The bill to make Jacksonville a separate school district has passed the Senate and is now in the House, as is the bill to amend the charter of the town of Davisville. The Normal school bill in which the people of Calhoun are interested has gone to the committee, together with other Normal school bills, which has the Common school, the University and A. and M. College bills in charge. The committee meets to-night to agree on something. The Agricultural Bureau bill is still in the House. The Senate as yet has received no general road working bill from the House, though it was expected such a bill would pass the House. I will record the passage of local bills affecting your readers in future letters. This letter is written very hastily in open session, which may be my excuse for any imperfection that may be apparent in it.

One day is worth three to him who does everything in order.

## A New Coal Road from Birmingham to Selma and Mobile.

This projected coal road when completed will be of immense value, not only to Mobile, Selma and Birmingham, but to the entire State.

From Mobile to Selma it opens up, in part, a rich agricultural country, well suited to stock raising and farming, a fine belt of pine timber, equal to any in the State, passing near the salt springs and wells in Clark county.

Fifty-seven miles will connect the Grand Trunk Railroad and the Selma and New Orleans Railroad, so called, giving a continuous line of rail from Mobile to Selma and to Briarfield on the line between Bibb and Shelby counties.

We are informed that a very strong railroad company have been organized, and they have a corps of engineers in the field running lines and locating the route through the lower pocket of the iron and coal fields between Briarfield and Birmingham. It is thought the road will pass through the center of the coal measures spreading for miles on both sides of the Cahaba river, tapping the E. T. Va. & G. A. R. R. at or near Briarfield iron works, north of Selma. Some of the stockholders of this company are fresh from the Nickel Plated Railroad, in the north west, with their pockets filled with millions, proceeds of the sale of the N. P. railroad. Only fifty-seven miles of new road to build to connect Mobile, Selma and Briarfield iron works by rail. From Briarfield the company will branch off in the direction of Birmingham, and they will only have to build the road 12 miles to reach the mouth of Dailey's creek, the center of the finest coal measures in the State. In constructing this portion of the road they will pass near the iron works of Clark, Underwood & Cadde, now in process of construction—heretofore called the Bright Hope iron company—on the falls of the Little Cahaba river. The Bright Hope iron beds and the Briarfield ore beds cover the lower pockets of iron beds in the State of Alabama. All of these beds are the finest brown hematite ore, surpassed by none in the State, and in great abundance.

Only sixty-nine or seventy miles of new road to build to connect Mobile by rail with the mouth of Dailey's creek, at the head of the Little shoals on the big Cahaba river, in the center of the lower pocket of the finest coal in Alabama, and in great quantities—cannot be exhausted in ages to come.

The coal measures cover several miles on both sides of the river, of hard coal, susceptible of bearing transportation any distance, superior to any in Georgia, Tennessee or Ala. for grate fuel, and equal to any for gas, coke or steam. These coal measures are the nearest coal to Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico.

What will be the future of Mobile when this coal road is finished? It will make it the emporium of coal in the Gulf of Mexico to furnish the shipping of all the West India islands, the sea coast of Mexico and South America. It will make Mobile a large sea coast manufacturing city. Above all, it will make Mobile the largest emporium of coffee in the Gulf states—equal, if not the superior of Baltimore. Vessels shipping from the Gulf islands, from Mexico and South America, will bring cargoes of coffee, tropical fruits and various products and return with cheap coal, pine lumber, cotton, farming implements, machinery, iron in all shapes, and all kind of goods suitable to the Gulf and sea coast trade.

What will abundant cheap coal do for Selma? It will cause all kind of manufacturing to spring into existence like the growth of the mushroom on one night's growth. It will in no great length of time make Selma rival the manufacturing cities of Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah.

What will the road do for Birmingham? It will not do so much for her as for other places, for the reason she has at her door cheap coal and iron ore in wasteful abundance. She is now groaning under the weight and pressure of a crowded business, her nest is full and she is struggling to cover all the eggs. Her furnaces are increasing so rapidly, at night the young people are furnished a brilliant light by their promiscuous sparks and too their sweet husbands. She will soon be the Atlanta of Alabama.

What will this new road develop and do for the State of Alabama? It will give every industry in the State cheap coal for manufacturing, and cheap fuel for the husbandman. It will make Briarfield a large manufacturing place like Anniston, in our own county. It will create large manufacturing towns to spring up at the Little Cahaba, the big Cahaba, at the horse shoe bend, and at other places. It will cause large factories, cotton factories and rolling mills to go into operation at the Bright Hope shoals and at the McIntire shoals on the Little Cahaba river. The water power on these rivers is superior to the water power at Cahaba. It can be controlled easier. It will cause capital from abroad to seek investment in all kinds of industrial pursuits, and especially in manufacturing in the cities of Mobile and Selma, and in the Cahaba coal fields along the falls of the big and Little Cahaba rivers. It will cause emigrants to flock to the State to engage in various industrial pursuits. Cheap and abundant fuel and water power, will draw heavy capital from abroad for investment. That capital will develop our mineral resources, open our wild lands, improve our water power and build up our waste places. Large capital and population will increase our county and State taxes, multiply our public schools, give new life and energy to all lagging enterprises, and open and turn over the productive lands, fill our barns with the fruits of the earth and produce great wealth. Every pocket that is now an aching void will be filled with plenty; and great riches will spread, and be diffused all over the State. Wealth is the result of civilization and rapid progress, and all these managers will possess it more or less.

The builders and owners of this new coal road have a rich harvest before them to garner. When finished from Birmingham to Briarfield, and from Selma to Mobile, and fully equipped, it will fill their coffers in the same way the Nickel Plated railroad filled their pockets when they started it.

## CENTRE ALA.

Mr. Editor.—I see from your valuable paper that you are to have an election the 28th on the subject of prohibition, and thought it might not be amiss to drop you a few lines. I have been a citizen of this county for fifty years, and during that time have seen all the workings of whiskey. The time was when there was a whiskey shop at almost every cross roads in the county. If a man was a candidate, the first thing he was expected to do, was to buy and set out whiskey for the crowd, whiskey was used on all occasions in elections.

After the late war, I lived at Centre the county seat and on many occasions people from all parts of the county came here to drink, until our town got to be a rendezvous for drunkards and citizens either had to give up the place or have prohibition. We then applied to the legislature for act to prevent the sale of whiskey within five miles of town. The drunkards came to the courts and on all public occasions, brought whiskey and tried to break down prohibition but to no effect. Soon the good people of the county saw the good of the act, and it had on our town, and made application for a vote on the question, and every beat in the county but one voted largely for prohibition; finally the people of Cherokee got up a petition to pass a prohibition bill for the county, which went into effect the first of Jan. 1882. You see we have been living under prohibition one year and it has proved a blessing to the people of Cherokee. It has prevented many a woman and child from wanting bread or going barefooted. You can find some men that will say it does no good and that there is as much whiskey drunk here now as there was before prohibition went into effect. This is not the case. It is true some whiskey is drunk from the country on the side, but in place of having it by the barrel it is by the jug. I am satisfied there is not one tenth of the whiskey drunk or sold now as before. True, the law is violated but it is the case in all laws. There is a law against stealing murder and all crimes, but still they go on. If we had no law against crime there would be more crime committed. I am proud to see your representative, Mr. Hammond, has come out through your columns against the damnable stuff whiskey, he has come out on the side of the people he represents, on the side of morals and on the side of the Lord. If we had more such men it would be but a short time until the damnable stuff would be banished from the country. I hope during the canvass in your county to attend a portion of the time, if there is anything I can do, it will be a pleasure to assist you in such a noble cause. May the Lord be with you and be your helper.

W. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The committee on conference on the post-office appropriation bill has held an informal meeting, but has determined upon no definite action. Opinions on the question under consideration were presented. It is the general impression among members of the committee that Oct. 1 will be the day selected on which the new two-cent postage law will go into effect. The committee expect to hold a meeting the early part of next week when the disputed questions will be settled.

## Bad for the Colored Office Seeker.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To a Georgia man who was urging the appointment of a friend to a federal appointment of that state the President said to-day that his observation was that the appointment of colored men to office in the south had not proved a success from a party standpoint. The President is reported to have said he did not intend to appoint many colored men to office in the future.

## Satisfaction for Ten.

In our family of ten for over twenty years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria and other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicine.

"If you don't like my sermon, pray what kind do you like?" said Henry Ward Beecher to an over-candid parishioner. "Well," was the reply, "I like the kind that drives a man into the corner of his pew and makes him think the devil is after him."

Loss of hair and grayness, which often mar the prettiest face, are prevented by Parker's Hair Balsam.

A Stock-broker, returning to his office after a substantial luncheon with a client, said, complacently, to his head clerk, "Mr. Putkins, the world looks different to me now, as if he had a bottle of champagne in him." The world, he replied the clerk, significantly, "and he looks different to the world."

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by H. M. Montgomery & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by H. M. Montgomery & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's cure is the remedy for you.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by H. M. Montgomery & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

For lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Montgomery & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

SILPHIUM COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale by Montgomery & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

SILPHIUM VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 25 cents per bottle.

COUGH, WHEEZING, CROUP and Whooping Cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Montgomery & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2191. Land Office. MONTGOMERY, ALA. } Feb. 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Feb. 22, 1883, to wit: James O. D. Gentry, Homestead 7789 and 11448, for the N. E. 1/4 of S. 3, T. 15, R. 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: John H. Hurst and Catherine G. Hurst, his wife, of Jacksonville, Ala.; Thomas G. Windham, Elijah Hurst and Thomas Sparks, all of Jacksonville, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

## Tucker's New Tanning Process. Patented July 13, 1880.

1. It performs the process in from 5 to 70 days according to weight of hide.  
2. Any Farmer can tan Hides in barrels or tubs.  
3. Will make Sheep skins equal in strength to Deer skins tanned by the old process, and the best of whang leather.  
4. Makes harness leather in 15 to 25 days which can be used for strength, beauty and durability.  
5. Tans Sole leather in 50 to 70 days making it more durable than any tan known.  
6. It will tan Calf and Uppers in 10 to 15 days, and warranted not to crack for break on grain by getting wet or dry; and not to get soggy.  
7. It will make more weight to the 100 lbs. of hides than any Tan known.  
8. It is warranted to be free from anything injurious to the leather.  
9. It will tan quicker and much cheaper, making better leather in shorter time, and on less capital, and the same over every 30 days, instead of three times a year as with the old process.  
10. No need of expensive buildings; any ordinary shed with Soaks, Limes, Butts and vats, with necessary dry room, will do the work of a tannery of sixty vats.

Below find estimates of cost of tanning with each in different localities and the cost of tanning with Tucker's process in any locality.

Estimate of Tanning at Louisville, by Frederick Monk, of forty hides weighing sixty pounds each.

Soaking and Liming..... \$1 50  
Unhairing 6, fleshing 11, Stomping 5, Working out 13 cents..... 14 00  
Bringing in Haulers and Rockers..... 3 50  
Five cords of bark @ \$12.00 per cord..... 60 00  
Hauling 1/2 cord, Stack 25 cts..... 12 50  
Turning, hauling up & laying down 12 00  
Cost of water..... 1 00  
Wear and tear of machinery..... 50  
Wages of men and insurance..... 9 00  
Interest on 5 cords bark and 40 hides invested 5 months..... 11 60

\$2.98 per hide; 9¢ cts. per pound..... \$119 00

Estimate of Tanning at Germania, Alabama, by J. A. Connelly, formerly Supt of Hoyt & Co. Tannery at Chattanooga of forty hides weighing sixty pounds each.

Soaking and Liming..... \$1 00  
Unhairing and fleshing 5, working out 5..... 4 00  
Bringing in haulers..... 1 00  
Five cords of bark @ \$5..... 25 00  
Stacking..... 1 00  
Yard work..... 8 00  
Wages of men and insurance..... 6 00  
Interest on 40 hides and 5 cords of bark for 5 months..... 10 00

\$1.41 per hide—4¢ cents per pound.

Cost of 40 Hides weighing 60 lbs. each by the Tucker Process.

Soaking and Liming..... \$1 00  
Unhairing 5, fleshing 5, working out 5..... 5 20  
Bringing in haulers..... 1 00  
Stomping..... 1 00  
Material for tanning 18 00  
Interest on 40 hides one month..... 1 20  
Insurance..... 75  
Yard work..... 3 50

\$20 71  
70¢ cents per hide—2½ cents per pound.

## TO THE PUBLIC

Having sold one half interest in my Patent (No. 220928, issued July 13th, 1880) for new Process of Tanning Leather, not sold and decided prior to 16th day of January, 1883, to George C. Morgan, of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, and having turned over to him the exclusive right to sell and dispose of all patents relating to purchase State county or individual rights are requested to correspond with said Morgan on the subject, and such persons as have been operating as my agents heretofore are notified to report to

GEORGE C. MORGAN, of Jacksonville, Alabama, all sales made up to this date, and to make no other sales without his consent and approval, as he ALONE is authorized to make decisions or transfers to purchasers.

THOS. P. TUCKER, Jan 20-1883. Of Batesville, Ark.

## NOTICE NO. 2115. Land Office at

MONTGOMERY, ALA. } January 16, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Feb. 22, 1883, to wit: Jackson Dickie, Homestead 7399, for the S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1, section 10, T. 14, S. 1, R. 2 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: John W. Jackson, W. Williams, Thomas Parker, William Gray and Alexander Morris, all of Pecks Hill, Ala. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

## POSTPONED

## Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made by E. L. Bridges and Sarah Bridges of Calhoun county, Ala., on 10th March 1881, the undersigned as Trustee to secure Rowan, Dean & Co. in the payment of a certain note therein specified, and which was filed for record in the Probate Judges office on 10th March, 1881 and recorded in book M. Register of Mortgages and Deeds, on pages 185, 186 and 187, and subsequently transferred to Nathan Clark, I will proceed, on the 20th of March 1883, to sell the following lands, as designated in said Trust Deed, viz: The N. E. corner and S. E. corner of section 29, township 14, range 8, containing about two hundred and eighty-seven acres, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to satisfy said note and the interest that may be due thereon, and at upon the written request of Nathan Clark, transferor.

I. L. SWAN, Trustee.

NOTICE. To Those who Wish to Live Neat and Comfortable.

The undersigned, from long and sufficient study, and more than twenty years experience in his profession, feels satisfied that his operations cannot be surpassed by any other Dentist in the State. Having now located in Jacksonville, he tenders his services to the people of the town and surrounding country. All diseases of the mouth, maxillary sinus and teeth treated in the most scientific manner. Natural teeth when decayed, thoroughly cleansed and filled with pure gold, or other material, will make them last through life. Childrens teeth regulated, and made to assume their natural position in the jaw. Artificial teeth inserted on plate, from a single tooth to an entire set, so as to be useful in mastication and look as natural as life. Teeth and fangs extracted without pain. All work warranted on short notice and warranted. Will be found in my office every Friday and Saturday. Am prepared to go anywhere in the country, or to any persons house and do work.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S. Jan 13-1883-4m.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Notice is hereby given, that I, James B. Farmer, Sheriff of said county, will cause to be opened and held at the various places of voting in all the Election Precincts in said county, on Wednesday the 28th day of February, A. D. 1883, an election which was ordered by the Judge of Probate of said county on the 10th day of January, 1883, under an Act of the General Assembly of Alabama, approved on Dec. 12th, 1882, providing for an election in Calhoun county, as to the Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county; and said Act further provides that those in favor of Prohibition must have written or printed upon their tickets "For Prohibition," and those opposed to prohibition, must have written or printed on their tickets, "Against Prohibition." And notice is hereby further given that the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said election for their respective Election Precincts in said county, as hereinafter named, to wit:

Precinct No. 1.—Jacksonville.

S. D. G. Brothers, Inspectors.  
J. M. Caldwell,  
Robt. M. Arnold.

Precinct No. 2.—Alexandria.

W. H. Crocker, Inspectors.  
E. F. Crook,  
C. N. Martin.

Precinct No. 3.—June Bug.

W. M. Woodruff, Inspectors.  
Wm. M. Elgin,  
D. F. Weaver.

Precinct No. 4.—School house.

J. M. Anderson, Inspectors.  
Charles Loyd,  
Lewis Ford.

Precinct No. 5.—Polkville.

J. M. Moore, Inspectors.  
M. L. Henderson,  
M. N. Coker.

Precinct No. 6.—Pecks Hill.

J. W. Williams, Inspectors.  
J. D. Pruitt,  
Jno. H. Gilliland.

Precinct No. 7.—Hollingsworth.

J. D. Hollingsworth, Inspectors.  
J. N. Stephens,  
Jas. M. Keller.

Precinct No. 8.—Greens School-house.

Jno. M. Patterson, Inspectors.  
Draper Nabors,  
Alex. McCollum, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 9.—Cross Plains.

J. R. O'Beir, Inspectors.  
D. L. Woolf,  
Ab. Farmer.

Precinct No. 10.—Rabbit Town.

David Jennings, Inspectors.  
T. H. Arnett,  
Pink Wason.

Precinct No. 11.—White Plains.

Jno. D. Hall, Returning Officer. Inspectors.  
J. P. Ward,  
W. C. LeGrand, Returning Officer.

Precinct No. 12.—Davisville.

J. G. Morris, Inspectors.  
Henry Davis,  
Walter H. Kilgore.

Precinct No. 13.—Oxford.

D. P. Gannett, Inspectors.  
J. F. Smith,  
James Snow.

Precinct No. 14.—Sulphur Springs.

S. W. Henson, Returning Officer. Inspectors.  
Jesse Vincent,  
H. L. Whiteside.

Precinct No. 15.—Anniston.

G. B. Skelton, Inspectors.  
Jno. Loyd,  
W. A. McMillan.

Precinct No. 16.—Ladiga.

Jno. Palmer, Inspectors.  
J. B. Smith,  
W. Wilson.

Precinct No. 17.—DeArmanville.

W. B. DeArman, Inspectors.  
N. B. Mellon,  
J. T. Bennett.

Precinct No. 18.—C. C. Crow, Returning Officer.

J. B. Farmer, Sheriff.

A. WOODS, Judge Probate.

I hereby appoint the above and foregoing named returning officers Special Deputy Sheriffs, whose duty it shall be to maintain good order and allow no one within thirty feet of the place of balloting except while voting.

J. B. FARMER, Sheriff Calhoun Co.

Jan 13-83-7t.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

East and West Railroad } In the matter  
Company of Alabama } of the applica-  
vs. } tion of said East  
The heirs at law of Wiley } and West R R  
Woodall dec'd, and the } Co. of Ala-  
heirs at law of David } heirs at law of David  
Treadwell dec'd, } dec'd.

I am ordered by the Court that the following named parties respectively, for a right of way for their said Railroad.

To John Woodall and Walter Woodall, non-residents, residing in the State of Texas, Wiley Woodall and Walter Woodall, non-residents, residing in the county of Etowah, Alabama, heirs at law of Wiley Woodall, dec'd, and heirs at law of David Treadwell, dec'd, and heirs at law of Emanuel Treadwell, non-residents, residing in the State of Texas; J. W. Treadwell, non-resident, residing in the State of California, and Teletia Fuls, wife of Isaac Fuls, and Jane Moore, wife of Philip Moore, non-residents, residing in the county of Etowah, Alabama; you will hereby take notice that on this day at this time the court said Railroad company filed its petition in writing, representing that it is a body corporate under and by the laws of Alabama, and has been unable to contract with said parties for said right of way, and prays that a jury be summoned and empaneled to inquire into and assess the amount of damages and compensation, if any, to be paid for the right of way to the extent of 66 feet over and through the following lands of estate of Wiley Woodall dec'd, viz: the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 13, R. 7; and for the right of way over and through the following lands of the estate of David Treadwell dec'd, viz: the W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 1, T. 14, R. 7; and W. 2 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 30, T. 13, R. 7 east. And you will further take notice that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1883 is appointed the day upon which to hear and determine upon said petition, and to determine the damages and compensation "if any," which said Railroad company should pay to said parties respectively for said right of way aforesaid over and through their said lands. You and each of you will therefore appear at my office in the court house of said county, in Jacksonville, Ala., on said 12th day of March, 1883, and contest and defend against said petition if you think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb 10-83-3t.

## CHEAP FOR CASH!

HAMMOND'S SONS.

Have just received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods for Fall Winter trade, such as

Worsted, Cashmeres, Alpaca, Lawn Nainsooks, Flannels, (plain and figured) Bleaching, Domestic, Cotton Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies Underwear.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Cheaper and better than was ever offered. Gents Furnishing Goods, and nice line of GROCERIES both fancy and heavy, which they defy competition, and asking everybody to call and examine their goods and prices.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

233 1/2.

## LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

SEEDS FOR THE MARKET GARDEN SEEDS FOR THE PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS GROWN BY THESE OWNERS



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# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2393.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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## LIKE THE IVY.

True love is like the ivy bold  
That clings each day with firmer hold,  
That grows on through good and ill,  
And 'mid the tempest clearest still.  
What though the walls on which it climbs  
Have lost the grace of former times,  
Will then the ivy lose its hold?  
For the sunny days of old?  
Nay, rather it will cling closer  
With loving clasp, remembering  
That it had hardly lived at all  
Without the kindly sheltering wall.  
True love is like the ivy green,  
That never forgets what hath been,  
And so, till life itself be gone,  
Until the end it clings on.  
What though the tree where it may cling  
Shall hardly know another spring?  
What though its boughs be dead and bare?  
The twining ivy clings there  
And clasps it with a firmer hold,  
With stronger love than that of old.  
And lends it grace it never had  
When thus was young and life was glad.

## DOROTHY PINK.

Half way up the steep narrow street  
Of the little village it stood, the tiny  
gabled roofed house, whose small lead-  
en-pained windows overlooked with  
sentinel-like air the modest shop-  
entrance beneath, in whose casement was  
displayed the stock of feathers, ribbons,  
and velvets, which represented the sole  
earthly wealth of Miss Dorothy Pink.  
Usually the street door stood open,  
and behind the damasked counter was  
seen the pale face of the little milliner  
herself; but to-day the wind rattled in  
vain at the bolts and bars; the space  
behind the counter was empty, and in  
the little chamber above, peering in-  
tensely into the ancient black-framed  
looking-glass, whose cracked surface re-  
flected back the white curtained door,  
and the glow of the small wood fire  
stood Miss Dorothy herself, engaged in  
fastening a knot of blue ribbon at  
the neck of her well-worn but freshly-  
ironed black silk gown.

"Who would like to look at me now  
that I have come back?" she mused,  
gazing at her reflection in the glass,  
and her face grew pale as she thought  
of the future.

"I do not think that after to-day I  
shall ever wear a blue ribbon again."

"It may do very well for the maidens  
with their fresh flower-like faces, but  
not for a woman of thirty-five, with  
streaks of grey in her brown locks, who  
has buried her young years ago in the  
grave of the past."

Something that glittered like a di-  
amond rolled down Miss Dorothy's cheek,  
and fell, a spot of moisture on a rusty  
fold of her dress.

"What, crying?" exclaimed Miss  
Dorothy, incredulously, "crying? her  
face grew pale as she thought of the  
future."

"Actually shedding tears because  
your eyes cannot always remain bright  
and your cheeks rosy and when you  
are invited to visit-cousin Silas beside!

"For shame, Dorothy Pink!"

"You deserve to be left to your solitary  
lunch of tea by your brothers, who  
have just returned from the city, and  
listening to the voices of your own  
kind."

"Your own kin?"

The words seemed to float back on  
the still air, and before their echo died  
away the face faded from the ancient  
mirror, and in its place Miss Dorothy  
saw a low, old woman, on whose ample  
bosom the great gossamer wings, burn-  
ing, shining on the blue felt and pewter  
ware that lined the generous sideboard,  
burnishing the old-fashioned furniture  
till it fairly shone in the flame.

A tall grey-bearded man bent over a  
white-haired, white-capped matron,  
from whose hands the bright knitting  
needles had fallen unheeded.

Two handsome dark-eyed lads romped  
over her shoulders; a pretty vision from  
the smiling face of the young man,  
shimmered feet that peeped from the  
scarlet folds of her flowered silk gown.

A smile of delight parted Miss Dor-  
othy's lips, and she clasped one hand  
over her eyes as if to assure herself of  
the reality of the vision.

When she looked again, the bearded  
man, the white-capped matron, the dark-  
eyed lads, and the delicate maiden had  
disappeared, and she saw only the wit-  
ful face that always met hers when she  
was wont to gaze at her own reflection.

"Come! sit here!" she cried; "father,  
mother, brothers, and I—only I am  
left! What would Dick Weatherbee say  
if he could see me now?"

"The proud girl who refused to  
even listen to his suit because he was  
poor and in my father's employ."

"How well I can remember his honest  
rugged face, and the soft light in his  
grey eyes;—they were handsome eyes,  
poor lad!—when he promised to marry  
me, and win gold and fame for me."

"If I would only give him one little  
word of encouragement and the pink  
rose that I wore at my belt. I smiled  
at his words, and threw the flower  
wantonly away."

"The next day he went away, and in  
his stead came grim care and dire mis-  
hap."

"One by one death snatched my loved  
ones away, and not till then did I learn  
the terrible truth that my honored  
father died a ruined man, and that I  
was penniless."

"The old homestead was sold along  
with the furniture and the garden, and  
daughter came at last to depend for  
bread on the very toll that she had once  
so despised."

Poor Miss Dorothy!

For years she had toiled and moiled;  
for years she had lived her lonely life,  
keeping the door of memory resolutely  
shut, and striving to be content with  
the meagre happiness that fell to her  
lot.

But this frosty November morning  
there was no sunshine without or with-  
in; hope unfurled its wings, and fled  
away, and the grey leaden sky that  
loomed down on the crucifixion world  
seemed a living type of her future life.

"And I am not brave enough to look  
the morrow in the face," went on Miss  
Dorothy.

"It is rent day, and cousin Silas is a  
strict landlord."

"I owe him already for one quarter,

and I dread to have to tell him that I  
cannot make up the amount."

"Dorothy," he said, putting on  
his gold glasses and looking at me as  
if I were a criminal, "you have no  
aptitude for business; really no aptitude."

"It may do very well for ladies of  
fortune to have whims and fancies, but  
you are too sensitive, Dorothy; really  
too sensitive."

"I suppose it is kind in him to invite  
a plain body like me to share his Chris-  
mas cheer, and sit at the table with his  
fashionable wife and daughters; but  
still he is hard—the world is hard, life  
is hard, and I don't know what to do."

By this time the blue knot was fast-  
ened, the hair that was inclined to curl  
a little on the forehead brushed smoothly  
down, and Miss Dorothy was ready for  
her visit.

As she glanced out of the little win-  
dow she caught at a sudden ray of  
sunshine that flickered moment on  
the sill and then vanished away.

The sight of the unexpected visitor  
seemed to cheer her.

"I know what I shall do," she said,  
answering her own query.

"I'll pretend just for this one day  
that I have found my youth again; that  
I am not poor and lonely; that some  
friendly heart on the earth will grow  
glad at my coming; that there is no  
such phantom as buried hope—and the  
morrow I will leave to Heaven."

The great parlors of Silas Pink's  
stately mansion were thrown open, and  
that august personage himself, a stout,  
well-dressed elderly gentleman, with  
fat hands and a beaming smile, stood  
before the costly marble mantel, warm-  
ing himself in the glow of the coals, and  
chatting and laughing with a group of  
kindred spirits.

On a velvet couch was seated the lady  
of the house—haughty, severe, and per-  
fectly at home—while her daughters,  
fresher pictures of herself, fanned them-  
selves with languid grace, and per-  
formed the graceful duties of elegant hos-  
pitality.

Pictures adorned the tinted walls;  
silver mirrors flashed back the sheen of  
silk and the glitter of jewels.

Heavy flower-strewn carpets hushed  
the sound of dainty gliding footsteps,  
and the merry sound of music and  
laughter filled all the scented air.

Sitting alone—as she thought—in the  
library, with the cold marble eyes of  
the dead and gone heathen philosophers  
looking unblinkingly down upon her,  
and row upon row of gilt-titled books  
staring her out of countenance, was  
Miss Dorothy.

The wealth and elegance displayed as  
lavishly about her brought no pleasure  
to her beauty-loving nature.

Her day-dream was shattered and  
broken.

They were assumed of her shabby  
dress and lack of jewelry.

No traces had brightened at her ap-  
proach, no voices grown lower and ten-  
der in kindly greeting.

She had no place in this little world  
of beauty and fashion.

They were assumed of her shabby  
dress and lack of jewelry.

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but strive as I would my heart could  
never forget its one love, its one treas-  
ure.

"A month ago I came back to this  
my native place."

"Then I learned of your losses, your  
poverty, and the hard struggle you were  
waging with the world."

"I will give her back the pleasures of  
her youth, I said, if she will but give  
me in return the love she once refused  
me."

"I am not the eager hopeful boy that  
sought you in the olden days, but I  
have loved you long and faithfully, and  
if you say me nay, I will go away quietly  
as I came, and no one will be the wiser."

"Which shall it be, Dorothy, go or  
stay?"

"Stay," she whispered, looking up  
with such a radiant face that Silas  
amazedly turned towards her, and  
pointing, triumphantly cried, "I  
have more than fulfilled my promise."

"I have given you back your youth,"  
he said.

What mattered the sheen of silk and  
the glitter of jewels?

What mattered the shabby dress  
lightened only by the knot of blue rib-  
bon?

What mattered the grey leaden sky  
without?

No jewels could equal the light that  
shone in Dorothy's eyes, no grey sky  
quench the gladness that filled Dorothy's  
heart.

When Silas Pink was summoned to  
the library he grew white with astonish-  
ment and red with gratification upon  
hearing the news.

"You must make this your home till  
you leave it for one of your own," he  
insisted. "Let bygones be bygones,  
Dorothy."

And Dorothy, too happy to bear ill  
will, consented to share his hospitality  
till she became the wife of Richard  
Weatherbee the banker.

Later on, when the guests had de-  
parted, and they stood arm in arm by  
the dying fire talking of that far re-  
mote time when life seemed a dream,  
and the happy Christmas Day in the  
world," she answered reverently, "a  
day to be ever remembered."

"No other day but one could ever  
make me so happy."

"I know," said Richard, smiling,  
"our wedding-day."

The words were spoken about the qual-  
ity of the food that he placed before a child;  
against indigestible or too rich food, against  
saucy and spicy of all kinds, including  
carries, against heavy foods of the pastas  
dough and dumpling kind, against unripe  
fruits, against too hot soup, against strong  
and coffee or beer, or against overmuch  
butter's meat.

Pray, mothers, do not forget that an in-  
terval of rest should ensue between the  
meals you give your children, and do not  
injure their young digestions by cramming  
them with cake, or buns, or sweets of any  
kind. To do so is to weaken their diges-  
tion, and a sin which you are but little  
likely to commit if you truly love them,  
and really wish to see them generate into  
strong and healthy men and women. Tarts  
and sweets and confectionery would be  
bad enough in all conscience for children,  
even if they were always pure and un-  
diluted. But they are too often pos-  
sively poisonous. Feed on plain and whole-  
some food regularly from day to day, per-  
mitting no stuffing between meals, and not  
forgetting the benefits that accrue from  
frequent changes of diet, and, as regards  
solidly as regards dinner, do this, and  
your children will live to bless you; do  
otherwise, and expect to see them sickly,  
with veins and arteries possessing no re-  
siliency, with mucous membranes pale  
and flabby, pipes of lungs that the accident  
of a slight cold will close, and a sin-  
gle glass of cold water will cause a  
pneumonia instead of a pleasure, and flail  
so unwholesome that pin's prick may cause  
a fever, and all this because the blood is im-  
poisoned through errors in diet.

Intelligence has been received that  
"Rattlesnake Jim," a sporting man  
well known from the Missouri river to  
the Sierra Nevada mountains, had bit  
the dust in Weiser City, Idaho. John  
Said, alias Rattlesnake Jim, who had  
been stopping at Weiser for some time  
past and endeavoring to run the town  
when drinking, entered the Gem saloon,  
kept by Gray brothers, about ten o'clock  
Wednesday night and called the house  
up to drink with him. After drinking  
he asked John Smith, the bartender,  
to charge it, which Smith said he could  
not do. Jack said: "You won't; take  
this, then," at the same time pushing a  
large navy revolver into Smith's face.  
Smith dived behind the bar, when Jack  
made a second attempt to shoot him,  
at which time other parties inter-  
fered and induced him to put up his  
weapon. Jack then made Smith stand  
up, look at him and shake hands, re-  
marking: "I'll not kill you now."

Smith summoned George Porter,  
Deputy Sheriff who, in company with  
two citizens of Weiser, attempted to  
arrest Jack on the street. When told  
to "throw up," Jack remarked, "If  
you think I won't shoot you are a  
—," and he drew his pistol, but be-  
fore he had time to set it the Deputy  
gave him a slight wound in the hip.  
Jack, however, nothing daunted, fired  
four shots at the deputy and posse  
without doing any more harm than  
powder-burning some of them. The  
deputy and posse returned to the saloon  
and white discussing means for Jack's  
arrest much to their surprise the latter  
entered and the deputy again com-  
mended him to "throw up," which was  
answered by a shot from Jack's pistol,  
the ball entering the calf of the officer's  
leg.

The deputy responded by discharging  
one barrel of a double-barreled shot-  
gun, the contents of which entered  
Jack's breast just below the right nip-  
ple. Jack, with pistol in hand, now  
pressed the officer to the very wall,  
the other barrel of the latter's gun re-  
fusing to act, leaving the officer at his  
mercy; but at this juncture, when it  
was seemingly impossible to check  
Jack in his death rage, Hans Matson,  
one of the posse, fired his pistol, the  
ball entering Jack's back and ranging  
upwards, which shot seemed to paralyze  
him. Stepping back a few steps he  
fell a dead man.

California Vineyards.

Late accounts from California notice  
the great increase in the size of the vine-  
yards there. A plantation of 200 acres  
used to be considered a large vineyard;  
now vineyards of 500 and 600 acres are  
not uncommon, and one of 1,500 acres  
was recently planted near Los Angeles.  
It is expected that in three years or so  
California will possess vineyards of 5,000  
or 6,000 acres in extent. The total num-  
ber of acres at present devoted to vine-  
culture is estimated at about 100,000, all  
of which will be bearing in about four  
years' time, and producing about 40,000,  
000 or 50,000,000 gallons annually. New  
wineries at present fetch from 20 to 25  
cents per gallon for dry wines, either red  
or white. Sweet wine is dear, ranging from  
85 to 75 cents per gallon. Though next  
year's prospects are good, last year's  
prices for grapes are not likely to be main-  
tained, as the cellars of San Francisco are  
said to be full.

Theatre Properties.

The "properties," as they are termed,  
of the theatre, that is, the unused scenery  
and also the machinery and fixtures of old  
performances, gradually form an immense  
accumulation. The machinery used in  
"Sardanapalus" was of very great bulk,  
and is now stored in the rear of the the-  
atre, where it may remain till called for.  
The storage room in the Booth Theatre is  
of vast extent, and embraces an accumula-  
tion which, no doubt, cost one hundred  
thousand dollars. It is in this manner that  
the profits are so often sunk. A play must  
before it can be called profitable, pay for  
the expense of getting it up, and hence a  
large risk is taken. "Sardanapalus" is  
said to have cost thirty thousand dollars,  
but as the play had a run the outlay pro-  
ved a first-class investment. After a few  
years it may be revived and have another  
run. At present, however, it is almost  
forgotten. There is at the present time  
scenery of more than one hundred plays  
lying idle, and











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you have Sick Headache.

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you have bad Breath.

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you feel Drowsy.

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your Tongue is Coated.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
your Bowels are Costive.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have Diarrhoea.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have Yellow.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have Taken Cold.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have the Ulcers.

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you have been Drinking.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
your Liver Does Not Act.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
your Liver is Torpid.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you are Bilious.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have a Bad Taste in your Mouth.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have a Pain in your Shoulder-blade.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have Chills and Fever.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you want your Stomach Thoroughly Cleanse.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you have symptoms of Dropsy.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**  
you feel that everything goes wrong.

**TAKE SCLENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if**

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Take Schenck's Mandrake Pills if you have a

**Take Schenck's Mandrake Pills** if you are troubled with bad headache.

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**Take Schenck's Mandrake Pills** if you want your liver thoroughly cleansed.

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